

**33443 to 33447.**

From Kirkee, Bombay, India. Presented by the Director, Ganeshkind Botanic Gardens, at the request of Prof. W. Burns, economic botanist, Poona; of whom they were requested by Mr. C. V. Piper, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received April 19, 1912.

Seeds of the following:

**33443. ALYSICARPUS PUBESCENS Law.**

"An erect annual legume, grows to a height of 3 to 5 feet and produces seed in abundance. The stems become somewhat woody, and its hairiness may make it less palatable than other species." (*C. V. Piper.*)

*Distribution.*—The plains of Konkan and Dekkan in India.

**33444. ALYSICARPUS RUGOSUS (Willd.) DC.**

"An erect species, growing to a height of 5 feet and producing an abundance of seed; stems somewhat woody. Stock graze on this plant greedily. As a hay plant it would probably prove rather coarse." (*C. V. Piper.*)

**33445. CHRYSOPOGON MONTANUS Trinius.**

"One of the most valued pasture grasses in India, especially in hilly lands." (*C. V. Piper.*)

**33446. INDIGOFERA GLANDULOSA Wendl.**

See Nos. 22732 and 23535 for previous introductions.

**33447. ISEILEMA LAXUM Hackel.**

"Common in the plains of northern India on low-lying land where the soil is good. In Bundelkhand this grass is abundant and largely used as fodder, and is prized above all other kinds. It is sweet scented when fresh. Mr. Coldstream says that it is very common in the Hissar bir swamps, in good land; and that where it will grow wheat will grow. It is both grazed and stacked and is much eaten by buffaloes." (*Duthie's Fodder Grasses of Northern India, p. 44.*)

*Distribution.*—The upper part of the valley of the Ganges and the plains of the Dekkan in India; also in Ceylon and Mauritius.

**33448 to 33457. ZEA MAYS L.****Corn.**

From La Paz, Bolivia. Presented by Hon. Horace G. Knowles, American minister. Received April 20, 1912.

Seeds of the following, quoted notes by Mr. Knowles:

**33448.** "*Cuzco.* The grains of this corn are twice the size of the largest I ever saw in the United States, and its snow-white color and fine flavor make it superior to our American white corn. Another and very important advantage that it has over our American corn is that it produces on the same number and length of ears from 10 to 30 per cent more corn. Thus, its increased yield would be about one-quarter more than the average of the American variety per acre. If it is possible to successfully introduce this variety of corn in the United States, and if it will grow as well there as here, and my belief is that it will produce even better, it would have an enormous effect on the total corn production of our country. Another great advantage it has is that it thrives in a climate similar to that of our Northern States, and it may be that it can be grown in sections of our country that will not produce our American varieties. Another feature of this corn is its very fine texture; I believe it would grind as fine as wheat flour, and as corn flour it would be far superior to meal and in many respects and for many uses it would be equal to wheat flour."